The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VII. SATURDAY, August 2, 1794 Number 415

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To the Inhabitants of Western America.

Fellow Citizens,

STRONGLY impressed with an opinion that the future happiness of our infant country essentially depends on the important events of the present period. I cannot resist the desire I feel, to address you, and endeavor to call your attention from objects less important, to those, on which so much depends. And if the voice of an individual devoted to the cause of liberty and equal justice, can claim the attention of freemen; let them listen, reflect on and improve the suggestions of their fellow citizen, who, when declaring, what he conceives the truth, neither courts their favor nor fears their resentment.

An attempt to investigate the subject of *our right* to the free navigation of the western waters, must certainly at this late day be totally unnecessary.—Every mind capable of reflection and free from Atlantic influence, must be fixed in an opinion, that no power on earth, can justify, palliate, or excuse the marked injustice done to the inhabitants of the west, by the insidious policy of eastern America. How long then, fellow citizens, are we to indulge our visionary expectations of equal justice from the general government? To what extent is a blind attachment to forms, to carry the slumbering inhabitants of an injured country?

The time is now come when we ought either to relinquish our claim, to those blessings proffered us by nature, or endeavor to obtain them at every hazard. The distinguishing mark of attachment to our country, ought now to be discovered in the conduct of every citizen; and luke-warmness and indecision no longer countenanced; our cause is either good or bad, and the pitiable character, whose frigid soul renders him incapable of judging between good and evil, is a fit subject for slavery. The man that doubts on this occasion, let him doubt till he feels the lash, and conviction, with unavailing repentance will be his reward.

But even in the pursuit of our unquestionable rights, it becomes us so to act, as to avoid the imputation of rashness or want of duty to a government of which we are a member.—In order to discover that conduct most proper to be observed; let us call to our recollection the leading principles on which that duty is founded. When the great American association took place, their aggregate happiness must have been contemplated; partial and inconsiderable advantages were therefore to yield to the general good.—The free enjoyment of those blessings which nature had bestowed on each member, and which were essentially interwoven with its prosperity were guaranteed and the united efforts of America pledged for their preservation. And from a sacred adherence to those principles we flattered ourselves, the bonds of American freedom and friendship, would remain firm and lasting as the rights of man. But melancholy as the fact may be, it is too certain that the principles of our confederation have been totally perverted by our Atlantic brethren; and instead of a disposition to promote our happiness upon fair and equal grounds, they have demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, a determination to sacrifice our prosperity to their local interest. It is not the adventitious result of the jarring interest of the several states, but it is the deep laid system of policy, engendered in eastern fraud and matured by southern apathy.

It is a fact incontestible, that they have endeavored to deprive us of all that can be important to us as a people; and to sink us to the most profound obscurity and poverty. And while a part of the nation are rioting on the revenue of the whole, and staining the American character beyond the power of time to efface, we are consigned to savage ferocity worse than annihilation. Instead of that harmony and that dignity, with which we flattered ourselves when we associated, we are descending to discord and contempt with a rapidity that nothing but the spirit of 1775 can counteract. Fatal experience convinces us that however pure the source might have been, the streams of power are contaminated beyond example.

And to close this disgusting picture, we behold the glory of America with our prosperity, upon the eve of being sacrificed, to the artifices of corrupt men and British influence. Call to your recollection, fellow citizens, the infinite variety of difficulties and delays, which have been thrown in the way of your just demands; and let the most timid or the most designing with the aid of eastern sophistry, advance a manly truth that can arrest the most unfavorable judgment.

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Painful as the taſk may be to the virtuous citizen, to diſturb the tranquility of ſociety; of the two evils he chooſes the leaſt, when to oppreſſion he prefers the riſque of all he holds dear. In ſo good a cauſe we have every thing to hope and but little to fear, and puſillanimous muſt he be, who prefers the eaſe of the moment to the difficulties of contending for his birth-right. Before I cloſe this addreſs I cannot but obſerve, with what indignation muſt the citizens of Kentucky view the conduct of the general government, towards them in a particular manner. In anſwer to their decent and ſpirited exertions, they receive inſtead of aſſurances of relief from oppreſſion, denunciations from the executive and are held up to public view, as the diſturbers of the peace of America: and a miſerable fragment of the mighty legions of America is deſtined, to awe the hoſts of injured freemen who ſeek but their right. How feeble is this effort to ſilence our claims to juſtice. That government is defective, which requires the aid of penal ſtatutes, denunciations and civil war, to retain freemen within their duty. Sound policy muſt dictate; that to govern *man* by any form, make him happy, render to him juſtice, let him ſhare the common benefits of government, then, and only then will he love his country and its laws. The inhabitants of the weſt claim at leaſt an equal ſhare of public virtue with thoſe of the eaſt, they are equally deſirous to promote the happineſs of the union. But they never can relinquiſh to any power on earth a right on which their happineſs depends. It is in vain that the arm of power ſhould be raiſed againſt them; and they will ever lament that they ſhould be compelled either to diſturb the peace of ſociety or recede from the ground which they have taken. The inhabitants of weſtern America after having revolved this intereſting ſubject for a ſeries of years are now ſolemnly required to concenter their views; let them aſſume the moſt decided aſpect; let the tardy evolutions of intereſted and deſigning men no longer prevent us from doing ourſelves juſtice. But let us all unite and fix a period, beyond which we ſhall conſider ourſelves free to uſe ſuch means as our intereſt may require. Let us delegate a perſon or perſons to demand an unequivocal anſwer to our juſt demand; and in caſe of evaſion or denial of juſtice, convince the world that there is ſtill a part of America exempt from the foul influence of the enemies to liberty, and one that will treat with the utmoſt abhorrence, tyranny with its attendant oppreſſion, however gilded its appearance.

ARISTIDES.

May 19, 1794.

American Affairs.

WILMINGTON, July 19.

Arrived at Newcaſtle from Belfaſt, Ireland, the ſhip Swift, of New York, Captain ——, with 350 paſſengers, moſtly mechanics, all in good health. By this veſſel we have received London, Glaſgow, Dublin and Belfaſt newſpapers down to the 30th of May laſt, which fully corroborates the victories of the French in almoſt every quarter. Alſo, that the Britiſh fleet had returned to port in a crippled condition, having ſuſtained a ſevere brush with that of the French, which ended in a drawn battle.

NEW YORK, July 23.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th to a gentleman in this city, ſays, "For this week paſt they have been carting to Lachine (the place at which all goods intended for Upper Canada are depoſited) all Governor Simcoe's ſtores, the beſt part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are four very large field pieces, and 2000 ſtand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of ſpirit. In two weeks they have got upwards of 60 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas."

WHITESTOWN, July 9.

The conduct of the Britiſh and the Governor of Upper Canada, has been carried of late to ſuch a length, that their intention towards this country can no longer be concealed. We noticed in a former paper, that they had decoyed to their ſettlement a number of families who were under the moſt ſtrict obligation to Mr. Williamſon, who had advanced them an enormous ſum. We ſince underſtand that theſe ſame people were afforded every protection and aſſiſtance, while carrying off the property of Mr. Williamſon, entruſted to their care.

The ſame gentleman who a few weeks ago begun a ſettlement at Great Sodur Bay, on Lake Ontario, received a few days ſince, a moſt inſolent meſſage from Gov. Simcoe, informing him if he did not take care he would ſend a party to deſtroy his ſettlement.

It is ſaid the governor of the ſtate, and the ſecretary at war, have been informed of theſe tranſactions, that they may take what ſteps they ſee fit, to preſerve this important place to the United States. Mr. Williamſon ſold in this place in ten days, above 100 lots for building. The harbour is moſt excellent, and affords the only ſhelter for veſſels on the lake in northerly gales.

By the ſame channel we are well aſſured, that Governor Simcoe has not abandoned the poſt taken at the Miami Rapids; but on the contrary, when this intelligence came away, it was believed that that poſt would be reinforced from Niagara.

BOSTON, July 17.

IMPORTANT INTELIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable merchant in Newbury-port to his friend in this town, dated July 14, 1794.

"Capt, poor, below from Maron, in Martinico, 22 days paſſage—he confirms the capture of Grandtere, the French with two line of battle ſhips and ſix frigates—and that all in the fort were put to the Bayonet:—Admiral Jarvis was at St. Lucia, and ſo much reduced was his fleet by ſickneſs, that without a reinforcement, he would not attempt the re-capture, alſo that proviſions were ſcarce and dear; but that no produce was permitted our veſſels but Rum:—This information I have from a gentleman, who was a few minutes on board:—From 2 to 3000 Engliſh merchants from different Iſlands were in the fort at Point Peter, and were all put to the ſword,"

July 24.

GOOD NEWS,

Direct from France.

On Thurſday laſt a ſchooner arrived here from Breſt, which ſhe left the 24th May.

The captain a gentleman of veracity and reſpectably, informs—that about the 18th of May, the grand fleet, from Breſt, conſiſting of thirty-two ſhips of the line, and a number of frigates ſailed from that port, in expectation of joining another fleet from Rochefort and Havre. That on the 29th of the ſame month, he paſſed this fleet, which then conſiſted of fifty ſail, off Cape-Clear, ſtreaching for Cape Finesterre.

The captain alſo informs, that during his ſtay at Breſt, (about 9 weeks) upwards of one hundred and twenty prizes were brought in there, 40 of which were outward bound Jamaica men, a very valuable Dutch ſhip, worth five millions of dollars, and ſeveral Engliſh South Sea men.

The captain farther reports, that the day before he ſailed, a Corvette arrived from the Cheſapeake fleet, which he left four days before; that the Engliſh fleet was not out, and in all probility ſaid fleet arrived ſhortly after he ſailed. Proviſions where very plenty at Breſt. The important account of the total defeat of the Duke of York, had been received at Breſt, but as the captain ſaw no official account, he is not able to relate the particulars; but it was repreſented to be a compleat victory on the part of our republican allies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

We hear from good authority, and with pleaſure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, ſent the corvettes Le Fabius & La Difficile, to cruize in the latitude of the Canary iſlands, for the veſſel in which Muir, Palmer, &c. were to be tranſported. Theſe corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May.

By a gentleman arrived from Edinburgh, by the way of Ireland, in the Swift, we are informed, that the diſcontents in Scotland begin to war a ſeaious appearance. In the beginning of May laſt, one Roſs, formerly concerned in printing the Edinburgh Gazetteer, a popular Newſpaper, and 14 other perſons were apprehended, all at the ſame time, committed to priſon. The charge was that they had been manufacturing and collecting arms of various kinds in a clandeſtine manner, and for unknown purpoſes. Some hundreds of muſkets, beſides picks and other weapons, with powder, and ball were found ſecreted; and the quantity of arms would ſoon have been very conſiderable. There is no doubt, that the conſpirators will be ſeverely puniſhed, if the government laſts long enough to give the lord advocate time for their trial. However deſperate the project may ſeem of a Scots inſurrection, yet it is certain, that 2000 well armed and reſolute men would be ſufficient to drive the Engliſh government out of the country.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 9.

Extract of a letter from the inhabitants of Lewiſburgh, (Cuſſewago) to Generals Gibſon and Wilkins, and Col. Nevill, dated July 26, 1794.

"A Senecca Indian lately from Sandusky informs us, that the party who killed Power and Wallace on the road from Fort Franklin to Pittſburgh, conſiſted of three Indians from Sandusky, commanded by the well known George Jelloway. The ſame party, previous to their killing theſe two men, attacked a canoe at Nicholſon's falls in the Allegheny river, finding it difficult to get on board the canoe, they proceeded to the Kiſkimenitas, where they attacked a Kentucky boat, and killed ſome people, they then proceeded to the path where the unfortunate Power and Wallace fell a victim to their ſavage barbarity; they then proceeded to the Salt Licks on their road to Sandusky, where they fell in with our informant, who went with them to the towns, where he tarried about 20 days, during his ſtay at that place there was news received from the army that a number of packhorſes had been taken loaded with proviſions; that they killed all the people except three, who they made priſoners, and brought them to their towns. This Indian alſo informs us, that he ſaw a deſerter from our army, who gave them to underſtand that there was a great ſcarcity of proviſions at the garriſons, which raiſed the ſpirit of the Indians to perſevere in hoſtilities.

This Indian ſays he was informed at Sandusky that the Indian army conſiſts of 3000 warriors, in two diviſions poſted betwixt the garriſons, in order to cut off the communication to the ſaid garriſons. He alſo ſays, that two or three days before he left Sandusky three parties had ſtarted out for war, one party conſiſting of 40 warriors commanded by George Jelloway, for Whelen on the Ohio; the other two, one of 8 and the other of 4 warriors, for the frontiers, but what particular part he cannot ſay; that at the time he left Sandusky he ſays the number of warriors did not exceed 30, in the three towns, but a great many women and children. This Indian had in his poſſeſſion the gun belonging to the unfortunate Power."

Extract of a letter from Col. James O'Hara, dated Fort Waſhington, July 5, 1794, to his friend in this town.

"Major M'Mahon, in whoſe fall we have loſt a good man and an excellent officer, marched a detachment of 50 dragoons and 90 riflemen on the 29th from Head Quarters to Fort Recovery, with a large ſupply of proviſions, and ſafely lodged his convoy—On the morning of the 30th, Mr. William Wilſon, having ordered the contractor's horſes out to graze, they were fired upon by a party of Indians, upon which, the Major, at the head of the dragoons, ordered a general charge; both horſe and foot were beat back, rallied, and charged a ſecond time, but being overpowered by numbers, retreated to the fort, and were followed up, the aſſault then commenced.

"Notwithſtanding the well-known cuſtom of the Indians carrying off their dead, our people are in poſſeſſion of 10 ſcalps, and other proofs of their having dearly paid for their temerity.

Extract of a letter dated Head Quarters, Greenville, July 4, 1794.

"The enemy to the number of between 1000 and 1500 warriors, attacked our eſcort on the morning of the 30th ult. cloſe in with Fort Recovery, and immediately followed that attack by a general aſſault from all quarters upon that poſt, in which they were repulſed, with conſiderable ſlaughter; however, they continued a heavy and diſtant fire upon the garriſon for the remainder of the day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the firſt inſtant, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, and were followed a little diſtance by Capt. Gibſon and part of the garriſon, who called and invited them to return and fight; this produced a hideous yell from the thick coverts, in which large bodies of the enemy were ſecreted, and ſerved as a direction where to deliver the ſhells, and they appeared to take proper effect, and ſoon put a period to the yelling, and precipitated the retreat of this numerous herd of ſavages.

We had 21 officers and ſoldiers killed, and 29 wounded during the action. Among the firſt, the gallant Major M'Mahon, the brave Captain Hartſhorne, Lieut. Craig & Cornet Torry; among the latter, the intrepid Captain Taylor of the dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the infantry; there is but one ſoldier miſſing. The dragoons ſuffered moſt."

From a Correſpondent.

The behavior of the column on their march from Braddock's Field to the town of Pittſburgh, and until they left the town, was deſerving of the higheſt praiſe and commendation. The American or French Armies, on their march through a town during the revolution with Britain, though long formed to order and regularity, never exceeded, or perhaps equalled, that of theſe troops, haſtily aſſembled in the courſe of 36 hours. This ſhews that principle ſupplies the place of diſcipline, and that it was the cauſe, not the hope of plunder or rapine that brought them to the field.

The column conſiſted of about 5400, about 1500 which were on their way, had not joined them. The countermand of orders by miſtake towards Racoon and Sawickly prevented the march of about 2000 more.

*** *For a Liſt of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, ſee Supplement.*

Painful as the talk may be to the virtuous citizen, to disturb the tranquility of society; of the two evils he chooses the least, when to oppression he prefers the risque of all he holds dear. In so good a cause we have every thing to hope and but little to fear, and pusillanimous must he be, who prefers the ease of the moment to the difficulties of contending for his birth-right. Before I close this address I cannot but observe, with what indignation must the citizens of Kentucky view the conduct of the general government, towards them in a particular manner. In answer to their decent and spirited exertions, they receive instead of assurances of relief from oppression, denunciations from the executive and are held up to public view, as the disturbers of the peace of America: and a miserable fragment of the mighty legions of America is destined, to awe the hosts of injured freemen who seek but their right. How feeble is this effort to silence our claims to justice. That government is defective, which requires the aid of penal statutes, denunciations and civil war, to retain freemen within their duty. Sound policy must dictate; that to govern *man* by any form, make him happy, render to him justice, let him share the common benefits of government, then, and only then will he love his country and its laws. The inhabitants of the west claim at least an equal share of public virtue with those of the east, they are equally desirous to promote the happiness of the union. But they never can relinquish to any power on earth a right on which their happiness depends. It is in vain that the arm of power should be raised against them; and they will ever lament that they should be compelled either to disturb the peace of society or recede from the ground which they have taken. The inhabitants of western America after having revolved this interesting subject for a series of years are now solemnly required to concenter their views; let them assume the most decided aspect; let the tardy evolutions of interested and designing men no longer prevent us from doing ourselves justice. But let us all unite and fix a period, beyond which we shall consider ourselves free to use such means as our interest may require. Let us delegate a person or persons to demand an unequivocal answer to our just demand; and in case of evasion or denial of justice, convince the world that there is still a part of America exempt from the foul influence of the enemies to liberty, and one that will treat with the utmost abhorrence, tyranny with its attendant oppression, however gilded its appearance.

ARISTIDES.

May 19, 1794.

American Affairs.

WILMINGTON, July 19.

Arrived at Newcastle from Belfast, Ireland, the ship Swift, of New York, Captain ——, with 350 passengers, mostly mechanics, all in good health. By this vessel we have received London, Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast newspapers down to the 30th of May last, which fully corroborates the victories of the French in almost every quarter. Also, that the British fleet had returned to port in a crippled condition, having sustained a severe brush with that of the French, which ended in a drawn battle.

NEW YORK, July 23.

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th to a gentleman in this city, says, "For this week past they have been carting to Lachine (the place at which all goods intended for Upper Canada are deposited) all Governor Simcoe's stores, the best part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are four very large field pieces, and 2000 stand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of spirit. In two weeks they have got upwards of 60 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas."

WHITESTOWN, July 9.

The conduct of the British and the Governor of Upper Canada, has been carried of late to such a length, that their intention towards this country can no longer be concealed. We noticed in a former paper, that they had decoyed to their settlement a number of families who were under the most strict obligation to Mr. Williamson, who had advanced them an enormous sum. We since understand that these same people were afforded every protection and assistance, while carrying off the property of Mr. Williamson, entrusted to their care.

The same gentleman who a few weeks ago begun a settlement at Great Sodur Bay, on Lake Ontario, received a few days since, a most insolent message from Gov. Simcoe, informing him if he did not take care he would send a party to destroy his settlement.

It is said the governor of the state, and the secretary at war, have been informed of these transactions, that they may take what steps they see fit, to preserve this important place to the United States. Mr. Williamson sold in this place in ten days, above 100 lots for building. The harbour is most excellent, and affords the only shelter for vessels on the lake in northerly gales.

By the same channel we are well assured, that Governor Simcoe has not abandoned the post taken at the Miami Rapids; but on the contrary, when this intelligence came away, it was believed that that post would be reinforced from Niagara.

BOSTON, July 17.

IMPORTANT INTELIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Newbury-port to his friend in this town, dated July 14, 1794.

"Capt, poor, below from Maron, in Martinico, 22 days passage—he confirms the capture of Grandtere, the French with two line of battle ships and six frigates—and that all in the fort were put to the Bayonet:—Admiral Jarvis was at St. Lucia, and so much reduced was his fleet by sickness, that without a reinforcement, he would not attempt the re-capture, also that provisions were scarce and dear; but that no produce was permitted our vessels but Rum:—This information I have from a gentleman, who was a few minutes on board:—From 2 to 3000 English merchants from different Islands were in the fort at Point Peter, and were all put to the sword,"

July 24.

GOOD NEWS,

Direct from France.

On Thursday last a schooner arrived here from Brest, which she left the 24th May.

The captain a gentleman of veracity and respectably, informs—that about the 18th of May, the grand fleet, from Brest, consisting of thirty-two ships of the line, and a number of frigates sailed from that port, in expectation of joining another fleet from Rochefort and Havre. That on the 29th of the same month, he passed this fleet, which then consisted of fifty sail, off Cape-Clear, steaching for Cape Finesterre.

The captain also informs, that during his stay at Brest, (about 9 weeks) upwards of one hundred and twenty prizes were brought in there, 40 of which were outward bound Jamaica men, a very valuable Dutch ship, worth five millions of dollars, and several English South Sea men.

The captain further reports, that the day before he sailed, a Corvette arrived from the Chesapeake fleet, which he left four days before; that the English fleet was not out, and in all probility said fleet arrived shortly after he sailed. Provisions where very plenty at Brest. The important account of the total defeat of the Duke of York, had been received at Brest, but as the captain saw no official account, he is not able to relate the particulars; but it was represented to be a compleat victory on the part of our republican allies.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

We hear from good authority, and with pleasure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, sent the corvettes Le Fabius & La Difficile, to cruize in the latitude of the Canary islands, for the vessel in which Muir, Palmer, &c. were to be transported. These corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May.

By a gentleman arrived from Edinburgh, by the way of Ireland, in the Swift, we are informed, that the discontents in Scotland begin to war a jealous appearance. In the beginning of May last, one Ross, formerly concerned in printing the Edinburgh Gazetteer, a popular Newspaper, and 14 other persons were apprehended, all at the same time, committed to prison. The charge was that they had been manufacturing and collecting arms of various kinds in a clandestine manner, and for unknown purposes. Some hundreds of muskets, besides picks and other weapons, with powder, and ball were found secreted; and the quantity of arms would soon have been very considerable. There is no doubt, that the conspirators will be severely punished, if the government lasts long enough to give the lord advocate time for their trial. However desperate the project may seem of a Scots insurrection, yet it is certain, that 2000 well armed and resolute men would be sufficient to drive the English government out of the country.

Pittsburgh, August 9.

Extract of a letter from the inhabitants of Lewisburgh, (Cussewago) to Generals Gibson and Wilkins, and Col. Nevill, dated July 26, 1794.

"A Senecca Indian lately from Sandusky informs us, that the party who killed Power and Wallace on the road from Fort Franklin to Pittsburgh, consisted of three Indians from Sandusky, commanded by the well known George Jelloway. The same party, previous to their killing these two men, attacked a canoe at Nicholson's falls in the Allegheny river, finding it difficult to get on board the canoe, they proceeded to the Kiskimenitas, where they attacked a Kentucky boat, and killed some people, they then proceeded to the path where the unfortunate Power and Wallace fell a victim to their savage barbarity; they then proceeded to the Salt Licks on their road to Sandusky, where they fell in with our informant, who went with them to the towns, where he tarried about 20 days, during his stay at that place there was news received from the army that a number of packhorses had been taken loaded with provisions; that they killed all the people except three, who they made prisoners, and brought them to their towns. This Indian also informs us, that he saw a deserter from our army, who gave them to understand that there was a great scarcity of provisions at the garrisons, which raised the spirit of the Indians to persevere in hostilities.

This Indian says he was informed at Sandusky that the Indian army consists of 3000 warriors, in two divisions posted betwixt the garrisons, in order to cut off the communication to the said garrisons. He also says, that two or three days before he left Sandusky three parties had started out for war, one party consisting of 40 warriors commanded by George Jelloway, for Whelen on the Ohio; the other two, one of 8 and the other of 4 warriors, for the frontiers, but what particular part he cannot say; that at the time he left Sandusky he says the number of warriors did not exceed 30, in the three towns, but a great many women and children. This Indian had in his possession the gun belonging to the unfortunate Power."

Extract of a letter from Col. James O'Hara, dated Fort Washington, July 5, 1794, to his friend in this town.

"Major M'Mahon, in whose fall we have lost a good man and an excellent officer, marched a detachment of 50 dragoons and 90 riflemen on the 29th from Head Quarters to Fort Recovery, with a large supply of provisions, and safely lodged his convoy—On the morning of the 30th, Mr. William Wilson, having ordered the contractor's horses out to graze, they were fired upon by a party of Indians, upon which, the Major, at the head of the dragoons, ordered a general charge; both horse and foot were beat back, rallied, and charged a second time, but being overpowered by numbers, retreated to the fort, and were followed up, the assault then commenced.

"Notwithstanding the well-known custom of the Indians carrying off their dead, our people are in possession of 10 scalps, and other proofs of their having dearly paid for their temerity.

Extract of a letter dated Head Quarters, Greenville, July 4, 1794.

"The enemy to the number of between 1000 and 1500 warriors, attacked our escort on the morning of the 30th ult. close in with Fort Recovery, and immediately followed that attack by a general assault from all quarters upon that post, in which they were repulsed, with considerable slaughter; however, they continued a heavy and distant fire upon the garrison for the remainder of the day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the first instant, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, and were followed a little distance by Capt. Gibson and part of the garrison, who called and invited them to return and fight; this produced a hideous yell from the thick coverts, in which large bodies of the enemy were secreted, and served as a direction where to deliver the shells, and they appeared to take proper effect, and soon put a period to the yelling, and precipitated the retreat of this numerous herd of savages.

We had 21 officers and soldiers killed, and 29 wounded during the action. Among the first, the gallant Major M'Mahon, the brave Captain Hartshorne, Lieut. Craig & Cornet Terry; among the latter, the intrepid Captain Taylor of the dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the infantry; there is but one soldier missing. The dragoons suffered most."

From a Correspondent.

The behaviour of the column on their march from Braddock's Field to the town of Pittsburgh, and until they left the town, was deserving of the highest praise and commendation. The American or French Armies, on their march through a town during the revolution with Britain, though long formed to order and regularity, never exceeded, or perhaps equalled, that of these troops, hastily assembled in the course of 36 hours. This shews that principle supplies the place of discipline, and that it was the cause, not the hope of plunder or rapine that brought them to the field.

The column consisted of about 5400, about 1500 which were on their way, had not joined them. The countermand of orders by mistake towards Racoon and Sawickly prevented the march of about 2000 more.

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unoccupied Lands in Allegheny County, see Supplement.*

WE, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and the great body of the column that marched from Braddock's Field on the 3d instant, think it necessary to express our disapprobation of the disorderly proceeding of those of the troops who were concerned in setting fire to the barn of Abraham Kirkpatrick on the hill opposite the town of Pittsburgh; also of the attempt made by others of burning his house in town; as these acts was not within the sentence of the committee of volunteers on Braddock's Field, and therefore there could be no authority for carrying them into effect.

We consider it as a blemish on the good order of the march of the column through the town of Pittsburgh, and their cantonment in the neighbourhood of it. It has been endeavored to be removed as much as possible by repairing the tenant of Kirkpatrick his damages.

Edward Cook, Francis M'Farlane, Thomas Stokely, Thomas Sedgwick, David Hamilton, John Hamilton, Absalom Baird, James Perry, William M'Clure, William Nailor, John Hughes, Dixon Huston, Hamilton Huston, William Meetkerke, James Marshel.

William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine,* and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars,* &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to discharge their respective accounts in one month from the date hereof, as he proposes going to Europe early in the fall—He has a few *WINDSOR CHAIRS* on hand which he will sell for cash only.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1794.

THE subscriber has just received and now opening at his New Store in Greensburgh, a neat and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

The Dry Goods he will sell low for any kind of country produce, and the Groceries for cash only.

Three months credit will be given to such as have good crops of wheat, and are disposed to part with it for goods.

JOSEPH KERR.

Greensburgh, August 6, 1794.

LOST, on the 12th of July last, two Obligations belonging to or payable to the subscriber, living in Robinson township, Washington county, one of them a note of hand for eighty two pounds, dated October 19th, 1792, and payable three months after the date thereof; the other, a judgment bond for one hundred and twenty pounds, dated 29th October, 1793, and payable the first day of May, 1794, on the back of said judgment bond there is credit given for ninety pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, dated May 21st, 1794. They were lost on the road between Noble's mill on Robinson's run and Fort Pitt, or in Fort Pitt; as I have given the gentlemen by whom those obligations were given, notice thereof, I request the finder to return them to me, or leave them with the printer hereof, and they shall be paid any reasonable charge for their trouble. I discharge all persons from taking an assignment on them.

JOHN M'DONALD.

August 7, 1794.

N. B. The reason I did not attend at Braddock's Field, was the first orders being countermanded, and my wife and child lying sick in a dangerous condition.

Notice is given to all persons indebted to the subscriber to call and settle off their respective accounts before the first of September next, otherwise he will treat them as they deserve.

JOHN ORMSBY, junr.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibbon's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kinds, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander Ronay, of the state of Kentucky, made oath before John Shearer, Esq. of Allegheny county, that he was in possession of a note of hand on a certain John Greer of the county aforesaid, bearing date the 24 day of April, 1793, payable the first day of November, 1794, calls for the payment of twenty seven pounds in whiskey, to be delivered at John M'Kee's ferry, mouth of Yough, and that he the said Ronay lost said note, and has transferred said note to the subscriber, this is to forwarn any person from taking an assignment on said note, as it cannot be recovered.

WILLIAM PETTEGREW.

July 28, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small Black Mare, about 12 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

May 25, 1794.

Alexander M'Laughlin & Co

HAVE just received and now opening for Sale at their Stores in Pittsburgh, in the house lately occupied by Norris Morrison in Second street, and at James Ewing, Esquire's, mill on Chartiers creek, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, and Stationary, which they will dispose of for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1794.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Washington, and Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esquire, late of Marietta, in the county and territory aforesaid, deceased, represented insolvent; give notice, that we shall attend the business at the dwelling house of Joseph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the 28th instant, and on the 11th and 25th days of August, and on the 13th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning on each of said days. Two months only from the date hereof being allowed, the creditors to exhibit their claims—those who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esquire, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

William Walter Parsons, Admir.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Washington, and territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Henry Bayley, late of Marietta, deceased, represented insolvent—give notice, that we shall attend the business at the dwelling house of Joseph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the first day of August and September, and on the 15th of October next.—Three months from the date hereof being allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims—those who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.——Price of Tuition, five pounds per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's living in the Horse-shoe Bottom, near Devore's ferry, a dark brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, two white feet, and a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER CASTNER.

July 14, 1794.

THE partnership of *Amberson, Beelor* and *Anshutz*, was dissolved by mutual consent the 19th of May last—It is therefore accordingly dissolved by these presents.

There is on hand at the store of Mr. Amberson a variety of goods to a considerable amount, and as he now intends to decline trade, he will dispose of them at first cost and carriage, so that those who wish to supply themselves as cheap as they could in the city of Philadelphia, may apply.

Pittsburgh, August 8th 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

WALPOLE, (Vermont) July 18.

A Rutland papers states, that it is reported by a gentleman of veracity from Canada, that the Indians frequently visit Gov. Simcoe, with scalps of the citizens of the United States; that the Governor, for the encouragement of the business has offered a guinea a piece for them, and has actually 15 at that rate. That no business can be done by the agents for lands in Canada, and that on the British frontier, they were repairing and fortifiying their garrisons, and raising men to man them.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A letter of a late date, from St. Domingo, to a gentleman in this town, says, "The negroes, amounting to 2000, are constantly harrassing the English troops at Port-au-Prince.—The English marched out against them but were totally defeated, and lost eight field pieces."

BOSTON, July 24.

By a gentleman who left Ostend the 24th of May, and whose veracity is unquestionable, we are informed, that of 1500 recruits which had arrived at that place from Ireland a few days previous to the late severe actions in Flanders, only some few escaped of the whole number which had been dispatched to join the duke of York, upon their first arrival.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Captain Barney, who was appointed to the command of one of the Frigates orderd to be built has declined accepting the commission; and has sailed for France, with strong recommendations from the President of the United States and the French minister, to a command in the navy of that republic.

A grand festival to the Supreme being was celebrated at Paris in Parrial. Yet this is the nation that is accused of atheism and irreligion.

The public mind appears to be greatly and justly solicitous to receive accounts from Europe. Intelligence to the middle of June would probably be very important—we might expect the result of the late naval engagement—the fate of the Chesapeak convoy—the situation of lord Hood's fleet in the Mediterranean—the state of affairs on the frontiers of Spain—details of the numerous battles in Flanders—and the posture of affairs in that quarter—the progress of the new revolution in Poland—the consequences of the conspiracy in Sweden—the effect of the armed neutrality of Sweden and Denmark.

Pittsburgh, August 9.

We hear from Fort Washington that General Scott had crossed the river with 2000 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, to join General Wayne.

WE, *the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and the great body of the column that marched from Braddock's Field on the 3d instant, think it necessary to express our disapprobation of the disorderly proceeding of those of the troops who were concerned in setting fire to the barn of Abraham Kirkpatrick on the hill opposite the town of Pittsburgh; also of the attempt made by others of burning his house in town; as these acts was not within the sentence of the committee of volunteers on Braddock's Field, and therefore there could be no authority for carrying them into effect.*

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Edward Cook, Francis M'Farlane, Thomas Stokely, Thomas Sedgwick, David Hamilton, John Hamilton, Absalom Baird, James Perry, William M'Clure, William Nailor, John Hughes, Dixon Huston, Hamilton Huston, William Meetkerke, James Marshel.

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ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1794.

THE subscriber has just received and now opening at his New Store in Greensburgh, a neat and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

The Dry Goods he will sell low for any kind of country produce, and the Groceries for cash only.

Three months credit will be given to such as have good crops of wheat, and are disposed to part with it for goods.

JOSEPH KERR.

Greensburgh, August 6, 1794.

LOST, on the 12th of July last, two Obligations belonging to or payable to the subscriber, living in Robinson township, Washington county, one of them a note of hand for eighty two pounds, dated October 19th, 1792, and payable three months after the date thereof; the other, a judgment bond for one hundred and twenty pounds, dated 29th October, 1793, and payable the first day of May, 1794, on the back of said judgment bond there is credit given for ninety pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, dated May 21st, 1794. They were lost on the road between Noble's mill on Robinson's run and Fort Pitt, or in Fort Pitt; as I have given the gentlemen by whom those obligations were given, notice thereof, I request the finder to return them to me, or leave them with the printer hereof, and they shall be paid any reasonable charge for their trouble. I discharge all persons from taking an assignment on them.

JOHN M'DONALD.

August 7, 1794.

N. B. The reason I did not attend at Braddock's Field, was the first orders being countermanded, and my wife and child lying sick in a dangerous condition.

Notice is given to all persons indebted to the subscriber to call and settle off their respective accnonts before the first of September next, otherwise he will treat them as they deserve.

JOHN ORMSBY, junr.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kinds, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 9/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander Ronay, of the state of Kentucky, made oath before John Shearer, Esq. of Allegheny county, that he was in possession of a note of hand on a certain John Greer of the county aforesaid, bearing date the 21 day of April, 1793, payable the first day of November, 1794, calls for the payment of twenty seven pounds in whiskey, to be delivered at John M'Kee's ferry, mouth of Yough, and that he the said Ronay lost said note, and has transferred said note to the subscriber, this is to forwarn any person from taking an assignment on said note, as it cannot be recovered.

WILLIAM PETTEGREW.

July 28, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small Black Mare, about 12 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW M'FARLANE.

May 25, 1794.

Alexander M'Laughlin & Co

HAVE just received and now opening for Sale at their Stores in Pittsburgh, in the house lately occupied by Norris Morrison in Second street, and at James Ewing, Esquire's, mill on Chartiers creek, a well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, and Stationary, which they will dispose of for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1794.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Washington, and Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esquire, late of Marietta, in the county and territory aforesaid, deceased, represented insolvent; give notice, that we shall attend the business at the dwelling house of Joseph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the 28th instant, and on the 11th and 25th days of August, and on the 13th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning on each of said days. Two months only from the date hereof being allowed, the creditors to exhibit their claims—those who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esquire, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment.

William Walter Parsons, Admir.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the county of Washington, and territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, commissioners to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Henry Bayley, late of Marietta, deceased, represented insolvent—give notice, that we shall attend the business at the dwelling house of Joseph Lincoln, innholder, at Marietta, on the first day of August and September, and on the 15th of October next.—Three months from the date hereof being allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims—those who fail will be debarred a recovery.

WILLIAM MILLS,
JOSIAH MUNRO.

Marietta, July 15, 1794.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five pounds per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

CAME to the subscriber's living in the Horse-shoe Bottom, near Devore's ferry, a dark brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, two white feet, and a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER CASTNER.

July 14, 1794.

THE partnership of *Amberson, Beelor* and *Anshutz*, was dissolved by mutual consent the 19th of May last—It is therefore accordingly dissolved by these presents.

There is on hand at the store of Mr. Amberson a variety of goods to a considerable amount, and as he now intends to decline trade, he will dispose of them at first cost and carriage, so that those who wish to supply themselvs as cheap as they could in the city of Philadelphia, may apply.

Pittsburgh, August 8th 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

WALPOLE, (Vermont) July 18.

A Rutland papers states, that it is reported by a gentleman of veracity from Canada, that the Indians frequently visit Gov. Simcoe, with scalps of the citizens of the United States; that the Governor, for the encouragement of the business has offered a guinea a piece for them, and has actually 15 at that rate. That no business can be done by the agents for lands in Canada, and that on the British frontier, they were repairing and fortifiying their garrisons, and raising men to man them.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A letter of a late date, from St. Domingo, to a gentleman in this town, says, "The negroes, amounting to 2000, are constantly harrassing the English troops at Port-au-Prince.—The English marched out against them but were totally defeated, and lost eight field pieces."

BOSTON, July 24.

By a gentleman who left Ostend the 24th of May, and whose veracity is unquestionable, we are informed, that of 1500 recruits which had arrived at that place from Ireland a few days previous to the late severe actions in Flanders, only some few escaped of the whole number which had been dispatched to join the duke of York, upon their first arrival.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Captain Barney, who was appointed to the command of one of the Frigates orderd to be built has declined accepting the commission; and has sailed for France, with strong recommendations from the President of the United States and the French minister, to a command in the navy of that republic.

A grand festival to the Supreme being was celebrated at Paris in Parrial. Yet this is the nation that is accused of atheism and irreligion.

The public mind appears to be greatly and justly solicitous, to receive accounts from Europe. Intelligence to the middle of June would probably be very important—we might expect the result of the late naval engagement—the fate of the Chesapeak convoy—the situation of lord Hood's fleet in the Mediterranean—the state of affairs on the frontiers of Spain—details of the numerous battles in Flanders—and the posture of affairs in that quarter—the progress of the new revolution in Poland—the consequences of the conspiracy in Sweden—the effect of the armed neutrality of Sweden and Denmark.

Pittsburgh, August 9.

We hear from Fort Washington that General Scott had crossed the river with 2000 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, to join General Wayne.

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List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, July 1794.

RICHARD R. Anderson, Marietta; Samuel Allen, Westmoreland county; William Allum, Redstone; William Allison, Fort Pitt; James Armstrong, Little Sawickly, Westmoreland county; Henry Allen, Redstone; James [illegible]on, Donegal township, Washington county; Joseph Caldwell, Little [illegible]ickly.

B.

Lieut. Samuel Brown, Charlestown, Ohio county; Mrs. E. Bradford, Fort Pitt; Major H. Burbeck, of the artillery; Ozi Baker, William Baird, falls of Ohio; Alanson Bill, forks of Yough; Joseph Brandt, Little Whelen; Chas. F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Tho. Burk, dragoon, Fort Washington; Hugh Bailly, Washington county; Silas Bingham, Brownsville; Hugh Boyle, Westmoreland county; Philip Boyle, Westmoreland county; Neil Boyle, Pittsburg; Rachel Blunt, Racoon; Jacob Bennet, Esq. near Union town; Jonathan Bayley, Washington county.

C.

Joseph Collins, stone-mason, Union town; Capt. W. Clark, Black Lick, near Fort Legionier; Hugh Cunningham, near Fort Pitt; John Coudon, Loyal Hannon; John F. Carmichael, surgeon, western army; John Craig, near the Forks of Yough; Samuel Collins, Pittsburgh; Waterman Crane, Natchez; General Clark, Rapids of Ohio; Edward Coulter, Washington; George Carothers, Washington county; Daniel Christy, Racoon; Robert Caldwell, James Criswell, Washington county; James and William Carswell, Canonsburgh; John Criswell, Washington county; Anna Cochran, John Coleman, Fort Jefferson; Hugh Calahan, George Clark, soldier; Jas. Cook, Chartiers, Washington county.

D.

Isaac David, corporal, in captain [illegible]ssel's company; James Devin, of [illegible]ptain Hazlewood's artillery; Abra[illegible]m Dehaven, Canonsburgh; David [illegible]uncan, sen. Morgan town; Mr. [illegible]akeway, Ten Mile; John Dugan, Washington county; Thos. Dowler, [illegible]edstone; Peter Dierberger, John [illegible]anlap, near Pittsburgh: Micaba [illegible]uffy, forks of Chartiers; Zephaniah Downs, Fort Washington.

F.

Thomas Elliot, Washington county.

F.

Benjamin Fisher, Peters creek; James Falkner, Dunkard Bottom, Virginia; William Fisher, Allegheny county.

G.

John Grace, Allegheny county; Capt. Richard H. Greaton, Western army; George Gilston, Chartiers; Elijah Gifford. James Gillespie, Buffaloe; John Garrett, James Gilby, near Peters creek; Nancy Grumlish, Allegheny county.

H.

Timothy Hilly, major John Hamil, western army; Alexander Hawthorn, Morgan town; John Holten, Washington county; John Hanlon, Fayette township; James Hood, Pittsburgh; John Hopkins, Allegheny county; Joseph Hammon, Washington county; Daniel Hynes, Muddy creek; Colonel Christopher Hays, Limestone; Thos. Hall, Washington county; Aaron Hogg, Kentucky; Rev. M. Henderson, Chartiers; Charles Harvey, Samuel Heath, Allegheny county.

I.

Thomas Jones, mouth of Chartiers; Adam Johnston, Chartiers; William Jones, soldier; William Jackman, Redstone; Widow Irwin, care of D. Redick, Washington; Joseph Irons, Washington; William Irwin, care of Samuel Black, Washington.

K.

Daniel Kerr. Washington; Robert Kean, Pittsburgh; Samuel Kilpatrick, Fort Jefferson; Joseph Kinnard, taylor, Fort Washington.

L.

Alexander Lillie, care of George Fowler; Ann Lewis, Kentucky; Alexander Little, Washington county; Mr. Gerrair, Galliopolis; William Leavy, Kentucky; John Logan, Washington county; Madame de Luziere, Iames Louis, Cincinnati.

M.

Iames M'Pherson, Pittsburgh; Joseph M'Cune, Washington; Mr. de Marquet, Fort Pitt; Rob. M'Cready, Washington county; Thomas M'Cullogh, Washington; Thomas M'Kee, Fayette county; Mark M'Causland, West Liberty; Donald M'Kinzie, Mary Magdalena Mentelle, Augustus Milchsack, Lexington; Iames Miller, Washington county; Donald M'Leod, Daniel M'Farland, Washington; Patrick M'Coy, near Cherry's mill; Iames M'Creary; John M'Ferron, Washington county; Charles Mitchell, Simrall's ferry; Alexander M'Donald, Westmoreland county; David Moreton, Washington; Absalom Martin, Buffaloe; Donald M'Leod, head of King's creek, Ohio county; Joseph Miller, Chartiers; Thomas Morgan, Racoon; Patrick M'Donald, King's creek; Robert M'Clure, care of Rev. M. Henderson, Chartiers; David Magee, Allegheny county; Edward M'Shane, soldier; Robert Moore, Washington county; Peter Marmie.

N.

Robert H. Niles, John Neely Washington county.

O.

Robert Oliver, Esq. Marietta.

P.

Iames Peutherer, Belviele, on the Ohio; Daniel Perrine, capt. Abner Pryor, western army; Michael Power, Washington county; Chas. Province, Washington county; John Patton, Natchez.

Q.

William Quigly, Edward Quin, near Pittsburgh.

R.

Andrew Rodgers, Washington county; William Ramage, Mingo creek; William Reed, John Reed, Kentucky; Joh Ray, Washington county; Caleb Reeve, Whelen; Daniel Rogers, Westmoreland county; James Rogers, near Devore's ferry; David Really, Forks of Yough.

S.

William Sutherland, Esq. Ohio county; Thomas Sloo, Kentucky; serjeant Jeremiah Stillwell, John Sturgeon, care of A. M'Farlane; major general Charles Scott, William Seaman, Cincinnati; Wm. Sloan, Washington county; John Shepard, Washington county; Thomas Sandham, Canonsburgh; serjeant William Stewart, William Shaw, near Pittsburgh; Aaron Stratton, Galliopolis; Doctor I. W. Seely, south fork of Ten Mile; I. Starrat, Jacob's creek; Joseph Shary, care of col. Canon; William St. Clair, Esq. northwest territory; James Smith, care of H. Wilson, Washington; Joseph Scoffield, Allegheny county; John Shaw, soldier; John Seeton.

T.

John Tod, Canonsburgh; David Tait, Westmoreland county; Hezikiah Taylor, Redstone; lieut. E. D. Turner, western army; Moses Tichenor, Redstone; Doctor Elijah Tisdale, Vincennes.

V.

Henry Vernor, Washington county

W.

Robert Warnock, Miller's run; capt. N. Wilson, Thomas Whitehill, Washington county; William Weir, farmer; Robert White, Whelen; Bancroft Woodcock, John Winters, William Wall, John Watt, Forks of Yough; Asher Williams, forks of Yough; Æneon Williams, Westmoreland county; Aaron Wagner.

Y.

Doctor John Young, Fayette county; Isaac Young, Fayette county.

Public Notice.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers creek, which was attacked, plundered, and burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening last, were Four Thousand Six Hundred and Eleven Dollars and Sixty Cents, funded debt of the United States, in my own name, in two certificates, viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents, 3 per cents. This is to caution the public, least they may be offered for sale with forged powers or conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank, and every legal measure taken to prevent imposition. If they are fallen into the hands of an honest man, he can return them to Col. Presley Nevill, in Pittsburgh. I also caution the public not to receive assignments on any bonds or notes to me, as they are in the same situation.

JOHN NEVILL.

July 20, 1794.

JUST received and now opening at the subscribers store in Pittsburgh a neat assortment of *GOODS* suitable to the season, which will be sold on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Joseph Patterson & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

N. B. All those indebted to said partnership are requested to make payment against the first of September next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the *first Wednesday* of September next, *will be Sold* at the Court House in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title with a general warranty will now be given by Susanuah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, £. 500 paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by biding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to £. 50 damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity overlooking the town, and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at £. 10 per acre, that is upwards of £. 3000.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburgh for the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

Now opening for sale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second street, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Lisbon wines,
Jamaica spirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whiskey,
Lime Juice of the best quality,
Loaf and Muscovado sugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raisins,
which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for sale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accustomed to the geers.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone House* in Second street, (where Col. Presley Nevill resides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general assortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, second, and common broadcloths, cassimers, fine & coarse coatings, elastic stripes, blankets, flannels and coarse woollens, vest patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, silk and common shawls, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worsted, cotton and thread hose, worsted and silk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and shammy gloves, camblets, wildboar, calimancoes, joans spinning, moreen, durants, and shalloons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linen, scots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thicksets, royal ribs, fustians, sattinets, florentine, striped nankeens, black coronade, Marseilles quilting, worsted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muslin and muslin handkerchiefs and cravats, silk, gauze and Parisnets, sattin, taffaty, mode and persian, umbrellas, ribbons, taste and silk, cotton and worsted bindings, &c. mens and womes beaver, castor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and stuff shoes, bootees, with best cordivan and draw boot legs, ben soals, vamps, &c. best Philadelphia kip, calf skin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin strings, window glass, putty and paints, British china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's snuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and school bibles, spelling books, primers, dictionaries, English and Dutch Almanacs, with an assortment of religious, historical and novel books and stationary, a general assortment of ironmongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the best patterns, steel plate hand and mill saws, Dutch and English scythes, cutting knives, spades, and shovels, coffee mills, brass and iron candlesticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and shoemakers tools, Turkey stones, iron, brass and stock locks, powder flasks, bells and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tuyre tongs, horse fleams, scales and dividers, gold scales, temple spectacles, table and tea spoons of a superior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, steelyards, shovels and tongs, fring pans, vises, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned snuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, cast iron pestles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, smoothing irons, window weights and Franklin stoves, an assortment of saddlery with double reign'd plated and common snaffle bridles, &c. best American and German gun powder, bar lead and shot, Carolina, New-Orleans, and Spanish flora indigo, cotton, clover seed, Madeira and loaf sugar, best fouchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice stick, salt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimstone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica spirits, lime juice, and some excellent claret and port wines, &c. best pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, [illegible]florida, nitre, cream tartar, flour of brimstone, glauber salts, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Stoughton's elixir, essence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderson's pills, essence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce—and he requests those indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1794.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, July 1794.

RICHARD R. Anderson, Marietta; Samuel Allen, Westmoreland county; William Allum, Redstone; William Allison, Fort Pitt; James Armstrong, Little Sawickly, Westmoreland county; Henry Allen, Redstone; James [illegible]on, Donegal township, Washington county; Joseph Caldwell, Little Sawickly.

B.

Lieut. Samuel Brown, Charlestown, Ohio county; Mrs. E. Bradford, Fort Pitt; Major H. Burbeck, of the artillery; Ozi Baker, William Baird, falls of Ohio; Alanson Bill, forks of Yough; Joseph Brandt, Little Whelen; Chas. F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Tho. Burk, dragoon, Fort Washington; Hugh Bailly, Washington county; Silas Bingham, Brownsville; Hugh Boyle, Westmoreland county; Philip Boyle, Westmoreland county; Neil Boyle, Pittsburg; Rachel Blunt, Racoon; Jacob Bennet, Esq. near Union town; Jonathan Bayley, Washington county.

C.

Joseph Collins, stone-mason, Union town; Capt. W. Clark, Black Lick, near Fort Legionier; Hugh Cunningham, near Fort Pitt; John Coudon, Loyal Hannon; John F. Carmichael, surgeon, western army; John Craig, near the Forks of Yough; Samuel Collins, Pittsburgh; Waterman Crane, Natchez; General Clark, Rapids of Ohio; Edward Coulter, Washington; George Carothers, Washington county; Daniel Christy, Racoon; Robert Caldwell, James Criswell, Washington county; James and William Carswell, Canonsburgh; John Criswell, Washington county; Anna Cochran, John Coleman, Fort Jefferson; Hugh Calahan, George Clark, soldier; Jas. Cook, Chartiers, Washington county.

D.

Isaac David, corporal, in captain Hassel's company; James Devin, of captain Hazlewood's artillery; Abraham Dehaven, Canonsburgh; David Duncan, sen. Morgan town; Mr. Drakeway, Ten Mile; John Dugan, Washington county; Thos. Dowler, Redstone; Peter Dierberger, John Dunlap, near Pittsburgh: Micaba Duffy, forks of Chartiers; Zephaniah Downs, Fort Washington.

F.

Thomas Elliot, Washington county.

F.

Benjamin Fisher, Peters creek; James Falkner, Dunkard Bottom, Virginia; William Fisher, Allegheny county.

G.

John Grace, Allegheny county; Capt. Richard H. Greaton, Western army; George Gilston, Chartiers; Elijah Gifford, James Gillespie, Buffaloe; John Garrett, James Gilby, near Peters creek; Nancy Grumlish, Allegheny county.

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I.

Thomas Jones, mouth of Chartiers; Adam Johnston, Chartiers; William Jones, soldier; William Jackman, Redstone; Widow Irwin, care of D. Redick, Washington; Joseph Irons, Washington; William Irwin, care of Samuel Black, Washington.

K.

Daniel Kerr, Washington; Robert Kean, Pittsburgh; Samuel Kilpatrick, Fort Jefferson; Joseph Kinnard, taylor, Fort Washington.

L.

Alexander Lillie, care of George Fowler; Ann Lewis, Kentucky; Alexander Little, Washington county; Mr. Gerrair, Galliopolis; William Leavy, Kentucky; John Logan, Washington county; Madame de Luziere, James Louis, Cincinnati.

M.

James M'Pherson, Pittsburgh; Joseph M'Cune, Washington; Mr. de Marquet, Fort Pitt; Rob. M'Cready, Washington county; Thomas M'Cullogh, Washington; Thomas M'Kee, Fayette county; Mark M'Causland, West Liberty; Donald M'Kinzie, Mary Magdalena Mentelle, Augustus Milchsack, Lexington; James Miller, Washington county; Donald M'Leod, Daniel M'Farland, Washington; Patrick M'Coy, near Cherry's mill; James M'Creary; John M'Ferron, Washington county; Charles Mitchell, Simrall's ferry; Alexander M'Donald, Westmoreland county; David Moreton, Washington; Absalom Martin, Buffaloe; Donald M'Leod, head of King's creek, Ohio county; Joseph Miller, Chartiers; Thomas Morgan, Racoon; Patrick M'Donald, King's creek; Robert M'Clure, care of Rev. M. Henderson, Chartiers; David Magee, Allegheny county; Edward M'Shane, soldier; Robert Moore, Washington county; Peter Marmie.

N.

Robert H. Niles, John Neely Washington county.

O.

Robert Oliver, Esq. Marietta.

P.

James Peutherer, Belviele, on the Ohio; Daniel Perrine, capt. Abner Pryor, western army; Michael Power, Washington county; Chas. Province, Washington county; John Patton, Natchez.

Q.

William Quigly, Edward Quin, near Pittsburgh.

R.

Andrew Rodgers, Washington county; William Ramage, Mingo creek; William Reed, John Reed, Kentucky; Joh Ray, Washington county; Caleb Reeve, Whelen; Daniel Rogers, Westmoreland county; James Rogers, near Devore's ferry; David Really, Forks of Yough.

S.

William Sutherland, Esq. Ohio county; Thomas Sloo, Kentucky; serjeant Jeremiah Stillwell, John Sturgeon, care of A. M'Farlane; major general Charles Scott, William Seaman, Cincinnati; Wm. Sloan, Washington county; John Shepard, Washington county; Thomas Sandham, Canonsburgh; serjeant William Stewart, William Shaw, near Pittsburgh; Aaron Stratton, Galliopolis; Doctor I. W. Seely, south fork of Ten Mile; I. Starrat, Jacob's creek; Joseph Shary, care of col. Canon; William St. Clair, Esq. northwest territory; James Smith, care of H. Wilson, Washington; Joseph Scoffield, Allegheny county; John Shaw, soldier; John Seeton.

T.

John Tod, Canonsburgh; David Tait, Westmoreland county; Hezikiah Taylor, Redstone; lieut. E. D. Turner, western army; Moses Tichenor, Redstone; Doctor Elijah Tisdale, Vincennes.

V.

Henry Vernor, Washington county

W.

Robert Warnock, Miller's run; capt. N. Wilson, Thomas Whitehill, Washington county; William Weir, farmer; Robert White, Whelen; Bancroft Woodcock, John Winters, William Wall, John Watt, Forks of Yough; Asher Williams, forks of Yough; Æneon Williams, Westmoreland county; Aaron Wagner.

Y.

Doctor John Young, Fayette county; Isaac Young, Fayette county.

Public Notice.

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Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

N. B. All those indebted to said partnership are requested to make payment against the first of September next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

I AM directed to make it known, that on the *first Wednesday* of September next, *will be Sold* at the Court House in the town of Pittsburgh, at public sale, that beautiful seat of LAND on the Allegheny river, and adjoining the town, late the property of Thomas Smallman, containing 319 acres, 20 perches, and allowance, and to which an indisputable title with a general warranty will now be given by Susanuah Ferguson, of the city of Philadelphia. Terms of sale, £. 500 paid at the time of sale, and a bond and mortgage for the remainder, with interest payable from the date; any person incommoding the sale, by biding and not complying with the terms, to be liable to £. 50 damages.

This Tract of Land is beyond all question, one of the most valuable in Pennsylvania; it borders on the town, extends near a mile on the river, 100 acres at least on the first bank as level as a bowling green, and the second bank, with a gentle acclivity overlooking the town, and the river to a great distance; containing an immense bank of coal easily accessible, and limestone quarries of great value; a considerable and constant stream of water running through it, with a seat for mills, and all kinds of water works just on the margin of the river. For elegance, or utility, it is certainly a great object. I would estimate the value at £. 10 per acre, that is upwards of £. 3000.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Attorney at Pittsburgh for the Estate.

July 2, 1794.

Now opening for sale by

W. H. Beaumont,

In Second street, corner of Chancery lane, a variety of *GROCERIES*, viz.

SHERRY and Lisbon wines,
Jamaica spirits, Holland gin,
Rum and Whiskey,
Lime Juice of the best quality,
Loaf and Muscovado sugar,
Tea, Coffee, and Raisins,
which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for sale an excellent waggon *HORSE*, young, and accustomed to the geers.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1794.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his *Store* in the *Stone House* in Second street, (where Col. Presley Nevill resides) has lately received from Philadelphia a general assortment of SPRING and FALL GOODS, among which are—

SUPERFINE, second, and common broadcloths, cassiners, fine & coarse coatings, elastic stripes, blankets, flannels and coarse woollens, vest patterns &c. with trimmings, printed cottons, calicoes and chintzes, silk and common shawls, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, mens, womens, boys and childrens worsted, cotton and thread hose, worsted and silk mitts, mens and womens white, purple, beaver and shammy gloves, caublets, wildboar, calimancoes, joans spinning, moreen, durants, and shalloons, 7-8, yard wide, and apron check, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linen, scots white thread from No. 8 to 80, velvets, corduroys, thickseas, royal ribs, fustians, fattinets, florentine, striped nankeens, black coronade, Marseilles quilting, worsted and hair plush, cambric, lawn, a variety of muslin and muslin handkerchiefs and cravats, silk, gauze and Paris nets, sattin, taffaty, mode and persian, umbrellas, ribbons, taste and silk, cotton and worsted bindings, &c. mens and womes beaver, castor and wool hats, mens and womens leather and stuff shoes, bootees, with best cordivan and draw boot legs, ben soals, vamps, &c. best Philadelphia kip, calf skin & ben leather, hatters trimmings, a few good violins and violin strings, window glass, putty and paints, British china and queens ware, Hamilton and Leiper's snuff and tobacco, quarto, pocket and school bibles, spelling books, primers, dictionaries, English and Dutch Almanacs, with an assortment of religious, historical and novel books and stationary, a general assortment of ironmongery, hardware, among which are a choice collection of buttons of the best patterns, steel plate hand and mill saws, Dutch and English scythes, cutting knives, spades, and shovels, coffee mills, brass and iron candlesticks, carpenters, coopers, turners, and shoemakers tools, Turkey stones, iron, brass and stock locks, powder flasks, steel and iron butt and other hinges, razors, knives, and knives and forks, tuper tongs, horse fleams, scales and weights, gold scales, temple spectacles, table and tea spoons of a superior quality, common ditto, pewter, tin and copper, bell metal and copper kettles, steelyards, shovels and tongs, frying pans, vises, japanned and common tin ware, wool and cotton cards, fine paper and japanned snuff and tobacco boxes, iron, horn and ivory combs, cast iron pedles and morters, wallowers for Dutch fans, smoothing irons, window weights and Franklin stoves, an assortment of saddlery with double reign'd plated and common snaffle bridles, &c. best American and German gun powder, bar lead and shot, Carolina, New-Orleans, and Spanish rice indigo, cotton, clover seed, Muscovado and loaf sugar, best souchong and bohea teas, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, cinnamon, cloves ginger, nutmegs, liquorice stick, salt petre, allum, madder, ground redwood, log-wood, brimstone in rolls, copperas, chalk, old Jamaica spirits, lime juice, and some excellent claret and port wines, &c. best pale peruvian bark, camphor, crude tartar, assafœtida, nitre, cream tartar, flour of brimstone, glauber salts, British oil, Turlington's balsam, Stoughton's elixir, essence of peppermint, tartar emetic, Anderson's pills, essence of lavender, burgamot, &c.

All which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce—and he requests those indebted to him to make speedy payment.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1794.